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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE DISTR 6 October 1950

SUBJECT Soviet Supply Installations in
the Soviet Zone of Germany

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(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO See page 9
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Ammunition Depot in Schoetenergrund, Apolda (M 52/J 67).

1. A Soviet ammunition depot in the Schoetenergrund near Apolda was observed on 5 and 6 July 1950. At the time of observation no activity was seen in the underground installation which was strictly guarded by a detail of 40-50 men. This guard personnel wore black-bordered claret-colored epaulets, and was commanded by an officer. Arc-lamps illuminating the area were established at 50-meter intervals around the depot. The guard unit received its ration supplies from a unit totaling about 100 men who wore blue-bordered black epaulets with brass-star insignia which had a red point in the center. This unit was quartered in a large building in Baumannstrasse.

2. [] that the depot was constructed in 1946, when Soviet engineer troops worked tunnels in the hill slopes. In early 1947 trucks and horse-drawn carriages brought large quantities of ammunition boxes for storage. The depot has no railway spur. (1)

Ammunition Depot in the Auerbach (N 51/K 32) Area.

3. Between 25 June and 4 July 1950 construction work was observed on an area of about 5 hectares, about 3 km northwest of Auerbach near Robergruen (N 51/K 22). An approach and a waterpipe had been finished. [] 25X1

- [] this area is to be a Soviet ammunition depot. (2)

4. An explosives depot covering an area of about 4,000 square meters was located in the meadows about 1.5 km north-northwest of Auerbach. Considerable quantities of explosives were stored there in early June 1950. They came from Czechoslovakia [] The only approach was a field-path. The only gate at the northern side of the depot was constantly guarded by two sentries with black-bordered red epaulets. They were armed with submachine guns. (3) 25X1

5. Two Soviet companies with black-bordered red epaulets were stationed in Auerbach between 25 June and 4 July 1950. One company was quartered in the former Seminar on Stalinstrasse which also houses the administration of Object 14 of the Wismuth A.G. The other company was stationed in the former Finanzamt.

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Supply Installations in Markersdorf.

6. Between 23 and 28 June 1950 it was learned that the southern section of the GROMA typewriter factory, Markersdorf (N 51/K 67), which had been requisitioned in 1945, was occupied by a Soviet guard company and a motor vehicle repair shop. The guard company, totaling about 110 men with black-bordered red epaulets, and about 25 motor transport soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets, were billeted in a former factory building. Another factory building served as garage and motor vehicle repair shop. The motor transport soldiers, some of them with tank insignia, allegedly belonged to a division stationed in Griesma (N 52/E 40). The detail that operated the motor vehicle repair shop with the help of 15 German workmen was exchanged at intervals of 6-8 weeks. Two apartment houses north of Wittweidaerstrasse served as billets for officers and their families; each building houses 3 or 4 officers wearing red-bordered gold epaulets. Among these officers was a major who was the SO. The north-western gate, the gate for the employees of the German GROMA factory, was guarded by a soldier wearing black-bordered red epaulets, while the southern gate for the motor vehicle repair shop was guarded by a soldier wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia. (4)

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7. [REDACTED]

8. According to observations made between 23 and 28 June 1950, a Soviet medical supply dump is located in a detached, five-story brick building, 50x20 meters in size, about 400 meters northeast of the GROMA factory. The building had formerly served as a silk hosiery mill. [REDACTED] the dump contained large quantities of drugs, dressing material, and medical equipment. (6)

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Supply Installations in Burgstaedt.

9. The supply installations in Burgstaedt (N 51/K 56) were more strictly guarded on 4 and 5 July 1950 than they had been in the past. At this time soldiers observed wore red-bordered black epaulets, some with tank insignia, although previously soldiers observed had worn black-bordered red epaulets. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Then the soldiers were moved to the depot east of the railroad line to relieve a 10-man guard detail, armed with submachine guns. The commanding officer wore golden epaulets with one red stripe and two stars. (7)

Blasting Work in the Former Ammunition Depot near Doemitz (N 54/T 31).

10. The residents of Doemitz were informed on 26 June 1950 at about 6 p.m. that there would be blasting work in the area of the former ammunition depot on 27 June 1950 after 7:30 a.m. [REDACTED] there was frequent blasting there which was allegedly being done underground. (8)

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Supply Depot on Koenigsbrueckerstrasse, Dresden (N 52/F 29).

11. Great activity in the Soviet supply depots along the Koenigsbrueckerstrasse, Dresden, and along the railroad line to Alotzsch (N 52/F 29) was observed between 12 June and 12 July 1950. Unloaded from boxcars were flour products, flour and sugar bags, boxes with canned goods, boxes containing infantry ammunition, bales of summer or work uniforms, canteens, and gas masks. All trucks hauling supply goods from the depot came from the direction of or departed toward Koenigsbrueck (N 52/A 31). (9)

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12. [redacted] and other instruments were unloaded from two trains of 26 boxcars each and dumped in the yard on 12 June 1950 at about 1 p.m. A truck convoy, [redacted]

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[redacted] was loaded with parts of that shipment and left toward Koenigsbrueck. The drivers wore red-bordered black epaulets. (10)

13.

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14. Trucks [redacted]

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[redacted] left loaded toward Koenigsbrueck on 20 June 1950. All trucks were painted with a red circle having a white spot with a red point. (12)

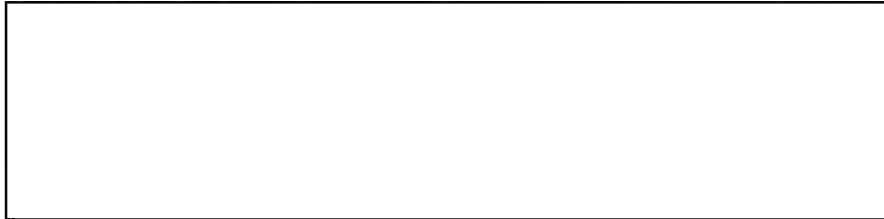
15. A truck convoy, [redacted]

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[redacted] drivers wearing pink-bordered green epaulets, was observed on 6 July 1950. (13)

16.

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17. In the depot area, there was no evidence of the soldiers previously observed wearing black-bordered claret-colored epaulets. The unit stationed there totaled 200 soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets, and some officers with motor transport insignia. Most of the EM were 25 years of age and wore war decorations. The pool of water used for extinguishing fires had again been filled, and was serving as a swimming pool for the soldiers.

Fuel Dumps and Ammunition Depot in the Uberswalde-Finow (N 53/V 08) Area.

18. In early July 1950 no changes were noted at the fuel dump south of the chemical factory on the Uberswalde-Finow road, or at the fuel dump bordering on the Wolfswinkel Paper Mill. The condition of the approach indicated that there had been little motor traffic to the fuel dump. (15)

19. Around the depot which is about 7 km south of Finow, east of the Finow-Piesenthal road, a strip, 50 meters wide, was being cleared of pine wood in early July 1950. Local residents said that the whole area is to be declared a restricted area and that a bombproof is to be installed. There was no motor vehicle traffic. Guards within the fence wore black-bordered light blue epaulets. (16)

Army Ration Supply Depot in Erfurt-Marbach (N 51/J 36).

20. Nearly every day between 15 and 30 June 1950, boxcars were observed en route to or from the Erfurt-Marbach corn elevators. Usually three boxcars at a time were loaded or unloaded at the elevators. (17)

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21. On June 1950 boxes and cardboard boxes from elevator IV were loaded on trucks [redacted] by civilian laborers. Boxes and cardboard boxes were usually stored in elevators III and IV, bags in elevators I and II. [redacted]

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(18)

22. Four boxcars were pushed to elevator I by a switching engine on 29 June 1950 and two of them were loaded with bags by civilian laborers. Trucks [redacted] passed through the gate and moved to elevator III. (19)

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23. The corn elevators were still closely connected administratively with the Transportgesellschaft (transportation company) on Nordhaeuserstrasse. The installation was still strictly guarded. On 19 June 1950 the guard soldiers wore black-bordered crimson-colored epaulets, whereas on 29 June 1950 the guard soldiers wore red-bordered black epaulets. (17)

Fuel Depot in Falkensee (N 53/Z 65).

24. No motor vehicles or tank cars were seen at the Falkensee fuel depot on 29 June 1950.

25. On 5 July 1950, 200-liter barrels loaded [redacted] were refueled from the fuel container buried recently. (20)

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Fuel Depots in Frankfurt/Oder.

26. In early July 1950 a Soviet fuel depot in Frankfurt/Oder was observed on the western banks of the mouth of the harbor, in the area of the former Wedow'sche Holzfabrik, about 1,000x300 meters. Flat roofs of about 12 brick barracks were seen beyond the wall surrounding the depot. The wall is about 2 meters high. Several hundred fuel barrels were dumped in a store space. A tanker, of approximately 300 tons, from which solid pipe lines extended, was fastened at the landing place. The depot was unusually strictly guarded. (21)

27. Bordering this fuel depot was a Derunapht (German-Soviet Oil Company) depot which supplied military and civilian offices. (21)

28. Another small fuel dump, at 11 Goethestrasse, supplied the units of the military post and transient motor convoys or individual motor vehicles. It had a guard detail totaling about 50 men. (22)

Former Ammunition Depot in Fuerstensee (N 54/U 63).

29. The area of the former ammunition depot in the woods south of Fuerstensee was still strictly guarded by sentries and patrols on 15 June 1950. Only soldiers were observed at guard duty, though [redacted] that VP personnel were also serving as guards. Much construction was underway in the area. Trucks entering the area were mostly loaded with construction material, especially lime. (23)

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30. Trucks [redacted] loaded with construction material were seen on 15 June 1950. The drivers wore red-bordered black epaulets. (24)

31. [redacted] the ammunition depot was reconstructed for VP personnel under Soviet supervision rather than for its previous purpose. There was no evidence to corroborate that assumption, except for the fact that no ammunition had been brought yet. (23)

Ration Supply Depot on Olbrichtstrasse, Leipzig-Gohlis (N 52/E 21).

32. On 12 June 1950 a Soviet ration supply depot, consisting of a large store-house and two billets was observed in Leipzig-Gohlis on the corner of Olbrichtstrasse and Viertelweg. (25)

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[redacted] were loaded with canned goods, fresh meat, fat and oil on 12 June 1950. (26)

Ammunition Storage in a Camp in the Woods near Luehlhausen (M 52/H 89).

34. Large quantities of heavy artillery ammunition were stored in a camp in the woods near Luehlhausen in late June 1950. Sixty guns were allegedly parked in the camp. (27)

Ammunition Depot on the Former Spiegelhagen Drill Ground near Perleberg (M 54/T 70).

35. The Soviet ammunition depot on the former Spiegelhagen drill ground, about 2.5 km northeast of Perleberg, was guarded by 10-15 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets on 5 June 1950. The entire installation was surrounded by a fence about 2 meters high and camouflaged against air and ground observation. The ammunition allegedly is stored in subterranean shelters constructed by the German Armed Forces. (28)

Ammunition Depot in Rathenow (M 53/L 15).

36. Twelve boxcars were loaded with full ammunition boxes, 80x40x150 cm, in the former ARADO factory, Rathenow, on 26 June 1950, and brought to the newly installed ammunition depot on the grounds of the former Heeres-Verpflegungsamt (Army Ration Supply Depot) at the Rathenow-Nord railroad station. (29)

Reoccupation of the Ammunition Depot in Schwarza (M 51/J 53).

37. It was observed in late June 1950 that the ammunition depot in the so-called Schwarzaer Hoehle, which had not been used for a long time, was reoccupied. A guard detail of 10 infantrymen was furnished from the Saalfeld barracks and was relieved daily at 8 p.m.

38. During the time when the depot was not used, no ammunition shelters or other installations for storing ammunition were observed. Occasionally transient units and convoys were supplied with ammunition from the depot, [redacted] (30)

Army Clothing and Equipment Depot in Schoenebeck (M 53/D 78).

39. Captain Dukanich (fnu), who previously was reported as chief of a transport train that had left for the U.S.S.R. on 10 May 1950, returned to Schoenebeck on 13 June 1950 on a transport train from Leningrad. There were 8 boxcars on the train: one contained boxes with uniform buttons of various sizes; one boxcar had books; one had about 200 reels of strong ship cable, 8-10 cm in diameter, which could be unloaded only by means of sack-carts; two boxcars contained gymnastic equipment; and three boxcars had approximately 3,000 gray-green steel helmets. Having been unloaded, the boxcars were reloaded with worn-out coats, uniforms, shoes and boots and, on 16 June 1950, left for Breslau under the command of Captain Dukanich. Captain Dukanich returned by rail on 23 June 1950, leaving again on 27 or 28 June 1950, allegedly for the U.S.S.R. No information on his destination or date of return was obtained.

40. Transport of worn-out or mended uniform items to and from the depot and the distribution of new uniform items was observed between 13 June and 2 July 1950. (31)

Ammunition Depot near Torgau-Zinna (M 52/E 64).

41. [redacted] the Soviet ammunition depot 2 km southwest of Zinna (M 52/E 64). The depot, allegedly an army depot, encompassed an area of about 3 square km and was connected with Torgau by a double-track railroad line. The area was covered with shrubbery and small groves. Commandant of the depot was a major or lieutenant colonel. The Soviet unit stationed in the depot wore black epaulets and consisted primarily of young soldiers who allegedly belonged to a penal unit. About 500 German laborers worked as locksmiths, black-

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smiths and carpenters in the depot. Large quantities of infantry ammunition and artillery ammunition of various calibers were stored in the depot's subterranean shelters, which allegedly numbered 125. Neither truck nor rail transports of ammunition to or from the depot were observed. The sole task of the depot personnel was supposed to be the care of the ammunition stored. Various trucks that hauled cotton supplies had a sign on the rear, showing a black circle of about 15 cm in diameter. A large main building and several wooden temporary barracks were scattered over the depot area. The camp was surrounded by a board fence, 2 meters high, with guard towers at about 100-meter intervals. Within the fence were Soviet guards while WP personnel guarded outside the fence. (32)

Ammunition Depot near Wilmersdorf (N 53/Z 74).

42. It was learned between 22 and 24 June 1950 that the ammunition depot near Wilmersdorf is a large one-story concrete shelter with two additional stories underground. Complete with pumping installations and a power plant, it fell into the hands of the Soviets intact after World War II. Ammunition, powder and other materials were stored in semi-subterranean shelters, about 4x4 meters in size, which were scattered over the whole area. Four wooden sheds with brick foundations housed workshops and the guard office. These could be seen from the Wilmersdorf-Kunersdorf road. Piles of wood and of newly finished ammunition boxes were observed in the rear of the two northern sheds.

43. The whole area was surrounded by a double fence with guard towers constructed at about 200-meter intervals. Eleven guards and eight patrols with red epaulets were observed outside the fence. Some of the guards stood in foxholes, others in front of them. [redacted] the guard detail totalling 40-50 men was relieved weekly by troops arriving by truck from the direction of Puarstenwalde (N 53/V 33). Soviet officers and officials working in the depot were billeted near the gate of the depot. Several detached houses had been constructed in that area to serve as billets. (33)

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44. Large piles of ammunition boxes were observed between the western side of the main gate and the guard tower, which is about 200 meters west of the railroad station. Bordering on the various guard towers were about 600-700 infantry ammunition boxes, which looked like the former German ones. Other boxes, 150-200 gray-green boxes, 50x30x80 cm in size, 300-350 red boxes, 50x40x100 cm in size, and 400-450 green boxes, 40x40x60 cm in size, were piled up along the railway spur inside the main gate. Many damaged ammunition boxes were piled up in the area between the guard house and the former estate buildings. (34)

45. About 40 male and 80 female German laborers, residents of the surrounding villages, were employed in the installation. Foremen are Russians who were strictly forbidden to leave the fenced-in area.

46. A truck convoy, led by a sergeant wearing red-bordered black epaulets, entered the ammunition depot between 22 and 24 June 1950. [redacted] The last truck was loaded with gray-green boxes for infantry ammunition. (35) (36)

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47. While there was little activity in motor traffic on the Wilmersdorf-Kunersdorf road between 8 and 9 a.m. on 25 June 1950, [redacted]

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(1) [] Comment. The ammunition depot near Apolda, located south-east of the town, between Apolda and Schoeten, 200 meters east of the road leading to Jena, was known and had been confirmed for the last time in late March 1949. It had been reinstalled in late 1946 and early 1947 and was said to include 15 to 20 ground tunnels of 3 to 10-meter length. Primarily infantry and artillery ammunition was said to be stored there. The depot may be a reserve supply point.

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(2) [] Comment. From location it can be assumed that the depot is to furnish storerooms for explosives of the Wismuth A.G.

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(3) [] Comment. The ammunition depot in the Auerbach area had not been previously reported. Possibly the buildings under construction, mentioned in paragraph 3, are planned as a permanent explosives dump to replace this storage depot, which appears to be temporary. The statement [] that the buildings under construction may be an installation of the Soviet-controlled uranium-mining Wismuth A.G., rather than a military supply installation, is considered correct. It is believed that the former PZ camp Rebergruen which in 1946, housed large quantities of confiscated ammunition, had been so improved as to serve as a new depot.

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(4) [] Comment. The Markersdorf motor pool, including spare parts depot and motor vehicle repair-shop, has been previously reported as a supply installation of the Eighth US Army. See Annex 1 for map of supply installations near Markersdorf.

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(5)

[]

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(6) [] Comment. This report confirms the medical supply dump in the former Hartung silk spinning mill, which was filled to capacity in the summer of 1948.

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(7) [] Comment. This report confirms once more the clothing and equipment depot in Burgstaedt previously reported. []

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(8) [] Comment. The dismantling and destruction of the former German explosives factory in Doemitz, consisting of underground and other installations, has been underway for several years and indicates the Soviet intention not to use depots near Western Germany, also observed at other places.

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(9) [] Comment. This report confirms the large general supply depot issuing ration supplies, clothing, equipment, ammunition, weapons, instruments, motor vehicles and spare parts on Koenigsrukerstrasse, Dresden.

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(10)

(11)

(12)

(13)

(14)

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(15)

[] Comment. This report confirms the fuel depot located in the former chemical factory "Schering", just to the east of the Wolfswinkel paper mill in the Oberswalde-Rinow area.

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(16)

[] Comment. It is believed that the depot is that known under the name of Hiesenthal, which is located in the woods 3 km north of Hiesenthal and allegedly serves as ammunition and fuel supply depot for AF units. In 1948 parachutes, 6,000 German bombs and Ju 88 aircraft parts were said to have been stored there.

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(17)

[] Comment. This report confirms the elevators of the large Eighth US Army ration supply depot in Erfurt-Marbach.

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(19)

(20) [] Comment. This report confirms the Second Gds Mecz Army's medium-sized fuel depot on Sturmstrasse, Falkensee.

(21) [] Comment. The fuel depot in Frankfurt/Oder is reported for the first time. Whether it and the adjacent Derunapht depot form one installation can only be judged when further reports on that object are available.

(22) [] Comment. Previous information indicated that the depot on Goethestrasse, Frankfurt/Oder was a small one. In April 1948 it was re-equipped and six fuel containers of 50 cubic meters each, one of 25 cubic meters, four of 15 cubic meters each and one of 10 cubic meters were built 3 meters underground.

(23) [] Comment. Reports on the reconstruction of the damaged ammunition depot in Fuerstensee were previously forwarded. []

[] It is still not clear whether it is to serve as an ammunition depot or as VP quarters.

(24)

(25) [] Comment. This report confirms the supply installations on Heerstrasse, the present Olbrichtstrasse, Leipzig-Gohlis. This depot stored ration supplies, clothing and small arms, and included also repair shops for small arms.

(26)

(27) [] Comment. The ammunition depot near Muehlhausen is reported for the first time. It is believed that the installation is only of local importance.

(28) [] Comment. This report confirms the medium-sized depot, Spiegelhagen, which probably supplies artillery and infantry ammunition for units in Perleberg.

(29) [] Comment. The former ARADO factory, Rathenow, was reportedly being reconverted to civilian production. Apparently the ammunition depot there is being vacated. []

(30) [] Comment. In the fall of 1949 the Schwarza ammunition depot had been vacated and was no longer guarded. The observation of a guard detail, probably furnished by the 39th Gds Itz Rifle Div, may indicate that it has been reoccupied. However, it is believed that the setting up of the depot has only local importance, since, according to previous observations, the Soviets do not install large depots near the border of Western Germany.

(31) [] Comment. This report confirms the clothing and equipment depot in Schoenebeck on the Elbe River previously reported. []

[] Captain Dukanich (fnu) is known and is one of the top officers of the depot.

(32) [] Comment. This report confirms the ammunition depot in the former German ammunition depot, Torgau-Zinna. Former German ammunition depots of that type included an average of 100 concrete ammunition shelters each with a 200-ton capacity. []

[] 57 boxcars loaded with ammunition had left for Jueterbog-Altes Lager on 14 April 1950, and 19 boxcars loaded with ammunition had left for Instenburg, U.S.S.R., via Kuestrin on 13 June 1950. []

(33) [] Comment. See Annex 2 for sketch map of ammunition dump near Wilmersdorf.

(34) [] Comment. The precise measures of the boxes were obtained by measuring boxes of the type mentioned, which were dumped in the rear of the railroad station.

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[redacted]

[redacted] Comment. This report supplies additional details on the large ammunition depot near Jilmersdorf, also referred to as Lamitsch or Pfaffendorf, which probably is subordinate to the GOMG. The depot [redacted] recently showed increased ammunition transports by rail to and from the depot. [redacted] 41 boxcars had departed for Insterburg, U.S.S.R., on 9 February 1950, and another 38 boxcars left for Insterburg, U.S.S.R., on 12 February 1950. [redacted] Sixty boxcars left for Koenigsusterhausen on 9 March 1950. On 5 April 1950 36 boxcars and on 29 April 38 boxcars left for Insterburg, U.S.S.R. [redacted] Two boxcars [redacted] left for Koenigsruueck on 17 April 1950. [redacted] Two boxcars [redacted] left for Rathenow on 12 May 1950. [redacted] Forty-eight boxcars probably from the U.S.S.R. were dispatched from Frankfurt/Oder to Lamitsch on 2 June 1950. Thirty-four boxcars, [redacted] were dispatched from rest-Litovsk to Lamitsch on 5 July 1950. [redacted] Eighteen boxcars were dispatched from the U.S.S.R. to Lamitsch via Frankfurt/Oder on 13 July 1950. [redacted]

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2 Annexes: 2 - sketches on ditto.

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